



Hongkong Daily Press.

NEAR OR FAR
IS THE SAME
TO YOU
WHEN YOU USE
LAZARUS'
BIFOCAL GLASSES.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 19,405.

號五零百四千九萬一第

日六廿月六年申庚

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1920.

二拜禮

號十月八年九國民華中

PRICE, \$5 PER MONTH.

JUST LANDED

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR &
CO., LTD.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Tel. No. 75

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELEY'S
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16,
and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
favourite powders—E. C. and SMOKELESS
DIAMOND.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Robinson Road.

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKING
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHAPES
Photographic Goods of Every Description
In Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER TAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1313.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS
7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8:00 " " 9:00 " " 10 " "
9:30 " " 11:00 " " 15 " "
11:30 " " 12:30 p.m. " 15 " "
12:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. " 10 " "
2:30 " " 5:00 " " 15 " "
5:00 " " 8:10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS

8:50 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. every 30 minutes
9:20 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. every 15 minutes
11:45 p.m.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS

7:30 a.m.
8:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10:30 " " 11:00 " " 10 " "
11:30 " " 12:00 noon " 15 " "
12:00 noon " 1:00 p.m. " 10 " "
1:00 p.m. " 5:30 " " 15 " "
5:30 " " 8:00 " " 10 " "
8:00 " " 8:30 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS

As on Week-Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
therefor has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order representing
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Express	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Through	No. 12 Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through	No. 15 Express
CANTON (at Sha Tau)	7:30	8:40	9:50	10:30	11:40	12:50	1:30	2:40	3:50	4:30	5:40	6:50	7:30	8:40	9:50
SHUN CHEN	7:35	8:45	9:55	10:35	11:45	12:55	1:35	2:45	3:55	4:35	5:45	6:55	7:35	8:45	9:55
SHUNGHUI	7:40	8:50	10:00	10:40	11:50	13:00	1:40	2:50	4:00	4:40	5:50	7:00	7:40	8:50	10:00
TAIPO	7:45	8:55	10:05	10:45	11:55	13:05	1:45	2:55	4:05	4:45	5:55	7:05	7:45	8:55	10:05
TAIPO MARKET	7:50	9:00	10:10	10:50	12:00	13:10	1:50	3:00	4:10	4:50	6:00	7:10	7:50	9:00	10:10
TAIPO	7:55	9:05	10:15	10:55	12:05	13:15	1:55	3:05	4:15	4:55	6:05	7:15	7:55	9:05	10:15
SHUNGHUI	8:00	9:10	10:20	11:00	12:10	13:20	2:00	3:10	4:20	5:00	6:10	7:20	8:00	9:10	10:20
SHUN CHEN	8:05	9:15	10:25	11:05	12:15	13:25	2:05	3:15	4:25	5:05	6:15	7:25	8:05	9:15	10:25
KOWLOON	8:10	9:20	10:30	11:10	12:20	13:30	2:10	3:20	4:30	5:10	6:20	7:30	8:10	9:20	10:30

UP TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Express	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Through	No. 12 Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through	No. 15 Express
CANTON (at Sha Tau)	7:30	8:40	9:50	10:30	11:40	12:50	1:30	2:40	3:50	4:30	5:40	6:50	7:30	8:40	9:50
SHUN CHEN	7:35	8:45	9:55	10:35	11:45	12:55	1:35	2:45	3:55	4:35	5:45	6:55	7:35	8:45	9:55
SHUNGHUI	7:40	8:50	10:00	10:40	11:50	13:00	1:40	2:50	4:00	4:40	5:50	7:00	7:40	8:50	10:00
TAIPO	7:45	8:55	10:05	10:45	11:55	13:05	1:45	2:55	4:05	4:45	5:55	7:05	7:45	8:55	10:05
TAIPO MARKET	7:50	9:00	10:10	10:50	12:00	13:10	1:50	3:00	4:10	4:50	6:00	7:10	7:50	9:00	10:10
TAIPO	7:55	9:05	10:15	10:55	12:05	13:15	1:55	3:05	4:15	4:55	6:05	7:15	7:55	9:05	10:15
SHUNGHUI	8:00	9:10	10:20	11:00	12:10	13:20	2:00	3:10	4:20	5:00	6:10	7:20	8:00	9:10	10:20
SHUN CHEN	8:05	9:15	10:25	11:05	12:15	13:25	2:05	3:15	4:25	5:05	6:15	7:25	8:05	9:15	10:25
KOWLOON	8:10	9:20	10:30	11:10	12:20	13:30	2:10	3:20	4:30	5:10	6:20	7:30	8:10	9:20	10:30

* Will stop at Taiipo and Shengghui for First-Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fauling dep.	8:50	12:00	2:30	6:00	Shatauk dep.	7:05	10:20	1:05	5:00
Shatauk arr.	9:45	12:55	3:15	6:55	Fauling arr.	8:00	11:15	2:00	5:55

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

(EX MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS).

11, A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers and Electrical Engineers
Manufacturers of Contrail Condensers, Special Mangrove Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines, and Turbo-Alternators, &c. &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	610 feet	350 feet	714 feet
Max. Length of Ship taken	610 feet	350 feet	714 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	61 feet	35 feet	71 feet
Max. Draft of Ship taken	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 160 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Lifting Power	7,000 tons	12,000 tons	16,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken	480 feet	580 feet	470 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	48 feet	58 feet	47 feet
Max. Draft of Ship taken	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimomoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" HIKOSHIMA.

GRAVING DOCK.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Length on Keel	610 feet	350 feet	714 feet
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	61 feet	35 feet	71 feet
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE & HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt

execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application.

KAIPING

COAL. COKE. FIREBRICKS.

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

HEAD OFFICE—TIENTSIN.

AGENTS—DODWELL & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.).

From Macao—Daily at 8:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.).

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,

or from Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"ELLERMAN LINE"

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM.

THE Steamship

"SWAZI"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are

informed that all Goods are being landed

at their risk into the Godowns and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of Holts Wharf,

Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after August 12th,

will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Underwriter on or before

August 10th, 1920, or they will not be

recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods

are to be left in the Godowns, where they

will be examined on August 12th, between

the hours of 10:45 a.m. and Noon, by the

Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard &

Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,

General Agents.

Hongkong, August 6th, 1920. [1308]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES, per Company's Steamer

"RHEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be dis-

charged into Holts' Wharf, Kowloon, where it

will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be

ready for delivery from Godown on and after

August 6th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice

has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between

the hours of 10:45 a.m. and Noon within the free

storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after Aug. 12th, will be

subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Underwriter on or before Aug.

26th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 6th, 1920. [1309]

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"MONGOLIAN PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods

are being landed at their risk into the Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and

THORNYCROFT

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 65, Szechuen Road.

Marine Motors and Motor Boats.
Motor Lighting and Pumping Sets.
Shallow Draft Steamers.
Thornycroft Water-Tube Boilers.
Thornycroft Oil-Fuel System.

Commercial, High-speed and Pleasure Craft.

R. R. ROXBURGH,
Manager for China.

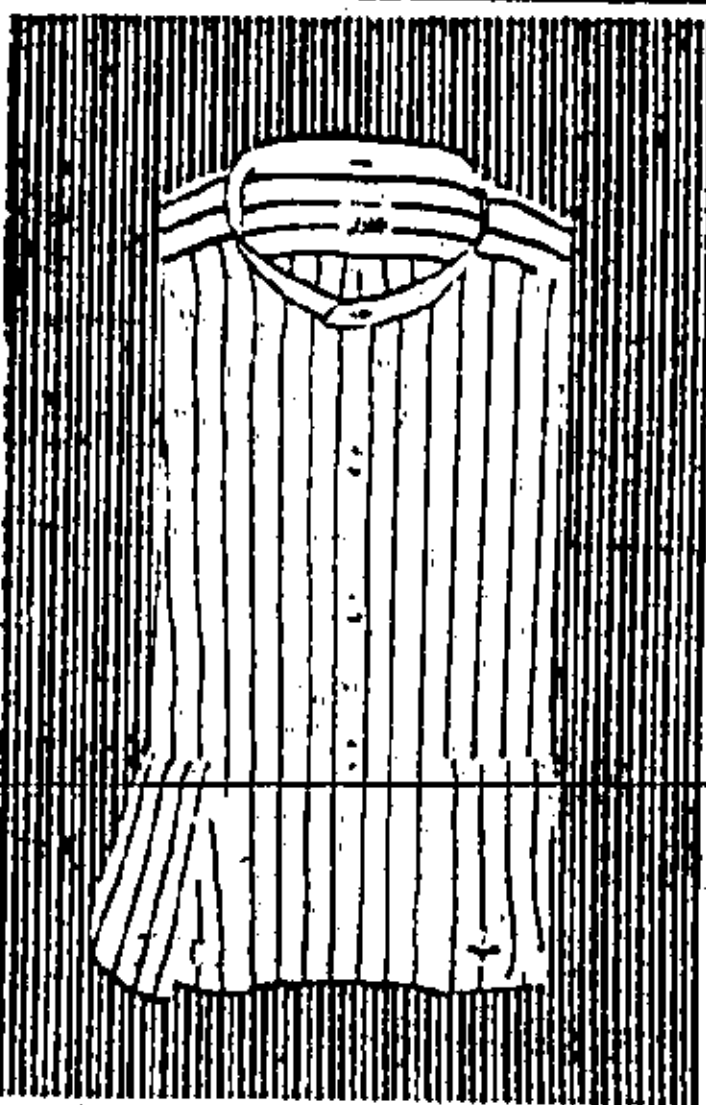
New Shirts—

English made of a fine
French Print, with one
Collar to match each shirt.

A nice variety of Stripes
in various fast colours.

Barathea or Silk Crepe-de-
Chine Ties for bows or
knots to match.

See Window display at



MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 23.

SOLE AGENTS

THE FUJI TRADING CO., LTD.,

(Inc. in Japan).

New Patented Invention:
Flexible, Unbreakable and Beautiful

SILK GLASS

Replaces Ordinary Glass in all purposes.

Sample on application to

THE FUJI TRADING CO., LTD.

1A, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

[335]

THE LEADING BRANDS

of

MANILA CIGARS

EL PALACIO

&

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
CO., LTD.

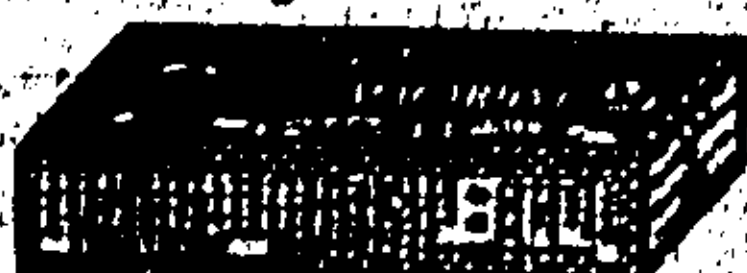
Telephone No. 141.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

HEALTH V. SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE, STARS, EGG
NOODLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup-stuffs REGULARLY you escape
SICKNESS, as all our Products, being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality
and under the most Sanitary Method, can be EASILY DIGESTED and give you
GOOD HEALTH and STRENGTH.

Large quantities have been exported to various parts in the World.
Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.
Terms moderate, especially for Agents.



THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 49, Connaught Road Central, Tel. No. 2220.
BRANCH OFFICE—Shanghai, Nos. 430 and 431, Nanking Road.
FACTORIES—Hongkong, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, and Shanghai, No. 71,
North Szechuen Road.

PALESTINE'S RULER.

THE PROTEST AGAINST SIR H. SAMUEL.

To make Sir Herbert Samuel High Commissioner for Palestine is an outrage. This is the opinion of the *Spectator*, based on the fact that Sir Herbert is not only a Jew but a Zionist, and that the Moslems and Christians of Palestine, who are about fifteen times more numerous than the Jews, have received the appointment with something like fury. In connection with this subject the *Spectator* pays a high compliment to the *Morning Post*. Some extracts from the article are given below.

The *Morning Post*, though we do not always agree with it, has done great service to the nation. By maintaining an absolute independence of all parties and all politicians, by its conspicuously honest endeavours to sell us true and authentic news and not faked news or camouflaged news, by the protests which it has always made against anything in the nature of corruption, or of the open door which leads to corruption, and by its stand against the sale of honours it has maintained the best traditions of English Journalism. The *Morning Post* has, however, never conferred a greater benefit on the nation than by its plain-spoken opposition to the appointment of Sir Herbert Samuel to be the chief administrator and virtually autocrat of Palestine. With these protests we desire to associate ourselves in the fullest way.

We have no prejudice against Sir Herbert Samuel either personal or racial. We believe him to be an honest man and an experienced if somewhat timid and weak-headed administrator. He is rich, and unless we are mistaken, is connected with the immensely wealthy and powerful family which under the pseudonym of Montagu is controlling India through one brother and a large portion of the silver world through another. His experience, his wealth, his political astuteness and his capacity for hard work might have been good reasons for putting Sir Herbert Samuel in a home post. To put him where he has been put is an outrage.

The British Government have, of course, assumed the people of Palestine that they had nothing to fear, and things were beginning to settle down. Suddenly, however, the Moslem and Christian population were named as administrators and autocrats of Palestine not only a Jew, but actually a Zionist. Can we wonder that the appointment has been received with consternation by all who know the Middle East, and with something like fury by the majority of the inhabitants of the new State? It is useless to talk to them about British good intentions when they see a king over their heads. How of getting them to believe that a Zionist can be anything but a strictly impartial, beyond the realm of possibility.

What can have possessed Mr. Lloyd George to make such an appointment we cannot tell. Probably he never gave it more than five minutes' thought, but acted as so often before, on the principle of finding a "good" idea and then trying to carry it out. A specially difficult task, it was a case of "What shall I do with Samuel?" not "Who shall I do with Palestine?" But if he was looking for "something to suit Samuel," Sir Edward Sassoon and Sir Alfred Mond, who mention the Lord Chief Justice, who, unless we are mistaken, still exercises a great deal of influence in Downing-street in regard to great appointments, could hardly be expected not to show their Hebrew sympathies. What more natural for them than to point out that Samuel for Zion would be an admirable choice?

GRANDIOSE GOVERNING.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE COSTLY WHIMS OF DEPARTMENTS.

"It is a fact that every department of the Government at the present day seems to be a law unto itself, and these departments can by their own will, and often by their own whim, impose on the nation every kind of costly adventure at home and abroad."

Mr. Asquith used these words when he urged the cutting down of Government expenditure in a speech at Newport (Isle of Wight).

"I cannot help thinking," continued the ex-Premier, "that a great deal of this expenditure is due to the creation of unnecessary departments or an exaggerated scale of salaries, such as, for instance, the Ministry of Transport."

"I agree that the Ministry of Transport may perform a service that is not only necessary, but very necessary. At the same time, I desire to point out that the service which the Ministry performs has been performed by a branch of the Board of Trade quite as efficiently and at a much less expenditure than is incurred by the present department."

"It is not so long ago that the nation spent 100 millions in financing a remarkable adventure, in which we had no concern in regard to Russia. It seems difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile the declarations of Ministers on our Russian policy."

"Furthermore, no one knows why we are spending thirty millions of money a year in Mesopotamia."

WHAT NATIONALITY?

The birth of a baby girl on board the Royal Mail Steam Packet *Darro*, which reached Liverpool the other day raises a novel point: She is the child of Spanish parents, born on a British ship, but in Argentine territorial waters. She was christened Marina *Darro*. Is she British? By ancient legal fiction all children born registered on the high seas are regarded as belonging to the parish of St. Peter, London.

WEALTH OF STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

PROSPERITY OF ALL CLASSES.

A correspondent writes to the *Times* *Trade Supplement*:

The Straits Settlements have recently been enjoying a spell of prosperity unparalleled in the history of the colony. The high prices obtainable for tin and the wealth of the plantation rubber industry have accounted for this to a great extent, but the import and export trade has also been exceedingly profitable since the conclusion of hostilities. All classes of the community seem to be prosperous, and there has never been so much money available for local enterprise. Many new British firms have started trading since the war and appear to be doing good business.

Japanese competition does not seem very serious, but the large number of firms which have been established recently and the quantity of Japanese shipping calling at Straits ports undoubtedly show that great efforts are being made to capture a permanent share of the trade of the colony. A large trade, which grew up during the war, is still carried on in "Momi" chests for packing rubber, acetate for conical cups, conical cups, conical cups, and other articles for use on rubber estates. Other Japanese goods which have secured a footing are cotton piece goods, glassware, porcelain, ware, beer, and all the small articles of the bazaar trade which were formerly supplied by Germany and Austria. Japanese firms have also entered the trade in goods between Calcutta and the Straits, which was formerly entirely in the hands of local and Indian firms.

THE AMERICANS are much more prominent and there has been a veritable invasion of rubber buyers from the United States in recent years. Several mercantile firms have also established themselves and American shipping lines now run regular services to both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. American motorists have obtained a firm footing owing to the inability of British manufacturers to supply the market.

Singapore is gaining a leading position as a world rubber market, and rubber is brought there for sale from all the neighbouring countries. Sales by auction amounted to 73,000 tons in 1919, and large quantities also changed hands privately for both spot and forward delivery. The import and export trade of the colony is in a flourishing condition. At the annual meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce the chairman stated that the bazaar was gradually getting used to paying the higher prices demanded of cautious buyers, and some time ago there had, however, been a certain amount of hoarding by Chinese dealers for speculative purposes, which made the published list of stocks in European hands somewhat misleading. As regards re-exports, Bangkok had been buying sparingly, due probably to the partial failure of the Siamese rice crop, but this had been largely compensated for by the demand from French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies.

Tin smelting is the leading local industry, and there are large and up-to-date smelting works in both Singapore and Penang. Ore is brought to the Straits for treatment, not only from the Malay States and neighbouring countries, but from as far afield as China, South Africa and Bolivia, and is re-exported in the form of block tin. Other local enterprises which have been recently started are match-making, the manufacture of cement, and shipbuilding, but these have hardly passed the experimental stage.

The United Kingdom undoubtedly holds a commanding share of the trade of the Colony, but many opportunities for extension in this have been lost through the inability of manufacturers to supply local requirements.

SHAKESPEARE IN PARIS.

The *Daily Telegraph* Correspondent, in Paris writes:—A Frenchman and a cycle was asked the other day what constituted "un événement parisien." He replied, "The production of a play by an English dramatist, acted by a Russian as heroine and by a Roumanian as hero." He had in his mind the production at the Opera by Madame Ida Rubenstein, of Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, translated in French by M. André Gide. The crowd of Parisian notabilities of every kind present at the full dress rehearsal proved the accuracy of the above definition of a "truly Parisian event."

A star cast had been got together for Madame Rubenstein's production. She herself played Cleopatra, the Antony of M. de Max, of the Comédie Française; numbers of other well-known actors were billed for the smaller parts. There was a tame bear and a cage full of white peacocks, and there was also Mr. Harry Pilcer, who earned much applause with a dance at the end of a carouse on the Roman galley. Through fourteen scenes of varying degrees of sumptuous decoration, and some of considerable beauty, Mme. Rubenstein moved in gorgeous shimmering dresses and veils, with the harmony of movement and grace of poise in which the exponents of Shakespeare's lines, there were vivid blue skies, marble palaces, moorland seas, and all the wealth of Oriental colour to occupy eye, while at intervals the orchestra under the baton—to complete the list of well-known names connected with the production—of the eminent conductor M. Chevillard, played incidental music by M. Florent Schmitt, which formed a fitting and imaginative picture on the stage. Mme. Rubenstein's production is limited to five performances.

INTERVIEW WITH CHANG TSO-LIN.

HIS ROLE IN THE RECENT CRISIS.

DISCLAIMS PERSONAL AMBITIONS.

ANGU LEADERS MUST BE PUNISHED.

At the invitation of General Chang Tso-lin, the editors of two Tientsin papers and the representative of a Shanghai weekly publication, called at the General's residence to ascertain his views on the situation in North China.

The Editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* asked verbatim, his replies to the various questions addressed to him by his interviewers.

WHY THE FENGTIAN TROOPS WERE DESPATCHED.

The first question was why he had sent his Army inside the Wall? Was it for the purpose of fighting the Anfu Party or merely to enforce mediation?

General Chang Tso-lin replied: "The sending of my expedition inside the Wall was for the purpose of acting in unison with General Tiao Kuo. But I regret to say that my efforts to mediate in Peking resulted in failure, and I had to have recourse to arms. My purpose is the unification of China, but it seemed that Marshal Tuan was against this great purpose, because he and his followers wanted China to remain always divided so that it would give them a chance to make money out of Japanese Loans. It was not the intention of myself or of Tiao Kuo to make war, especially was it not our intention to fight Marshal Tuan, who is the senior of us all as a Military Officer, and who once rendered great service to the Republic. But as he wanted to protect his followers, so that they could continue their unpatriotic deeds, I and General Tiao Kuo, and General Li Chun of Kiangsi had to resort to arms. We did so to protect the President, and for no other purpose."

"What is your intention in regard to the troops you have brought inside the Wall? Do you intend to keep them here, or to take them back to Mukden?"

General Chang Tso-lin replied: "I intend to take back the newly-arrived troops to Mukden. After the present crisis has been settled, but as to the troops that were sent within the Wall before the present trouble began (about 30,000) I intend to place them at the disposal of the President."

THE PUNISHMENT OF TUAN CHI-JUI.

"Do you intend to insist upon the punishment of Tuan Chi-jui?"

General Chang Tso-lin replied: "As to whether Tuan Chi-jui should be punished or not, the power of deciding must rest with the President. I have had to make an enemy of him, though he was once my superior, because he acted against the wishes of the President. Therefore, I had to sacrifice our friendly relations and act as his opponent. I consider that from now on Marshal Tuan Chi-jui cannot be allowed to exercise any influence in the Capital. He will, however, be well-treated to the end of his life, if he is content to go into complete retirement. But if he is not content with this treatment, then not only I and my Allies, but the whole people will rise up and demand his punishment."

I AM FIGHTING FOR NO PERSONAL INTEREST.

Asked his opinion of General Wu Pei-fu, General Chang Tso-lin replied: "I have dealt only with General Tiao Kuo, General Wu Pei-fu is only Chief of a Division. Men of that rank can hardly interfere in politics, for if a Divisional Chief so interferes, all the others will be able to claim that they should do likewise. I want to say before you all that I am fighting for no personal interest. As to the disposal of officers, and the reorganization of the Government I shall only obey the orders of the President."

THE FATE OF PEKING PARLIAMENT.

"What is your attitude towards the Parliament?"

"I have not yet formed any definite opinion regarding the question of the Parliament at Peking. General Tiao Kuo will soon come here to confer with me, as well as representatives of all Tutchuns. The representatives of the people will also have something to say. The term of the existing Parliament expires, anyhow, in another two months. I am certainly not in favour of the retention of the Anfu members, who have caused the nation so much suffering."

NO MORE MILITARY CLIQUE.

Asked his view of the Tutchun system, the General replied: "It is too weighty a matter for me to express any opinion at present. So far as we have been assured of the support of all the Southern Generals except General Tang Chiao-yao, of Yunnan, who has not yet replied to our telegram. All the other Military leaders in the South have joined hands with us. I am making every effort to befriend General Tang Chiao-yao because in this great effort we ought all to act together."

It was suggested to General Chang that the chief fear of foreign onlookers was that the events of the past few weeks would merely result in the substitution of one military clique for another.

"I and my friends," he replied, "think there should be no more military parties or cliques from now on, because as long as that kind of thing exists there can never be a strong and united China. We intend to see to it that party strife is eliminated. If any military leader should become ambitious to obtain control of the country, all the others will regard him as their common enemy."

POWERS SHOULD FORBID SANCTUARY TO ANGU LEADERS.

"Have you any complaints to make in regard to the attitude of any of the Foreign Powers during this crisis?"

General Chang Tso-lin: "Up to the present I have been very well satisfied with the general attitude of the various Foreign Powers, even the Japanese, whose attitude, as revealed in their official communications, has been favourable. There may have been individual instances of breaches of neutrality in Chihli, about which I cannot say very much because I do not know the facts, but I have especially appreciated the attitude of the British, Americans and the French. I and my Allies feel that we have had their moral support. Their Consuls at Mukden, especially, have treated me very well. I wish, however, to make a special request of the editors of the Foreign papers. And that is that the followers of Tuan Chi-jui should not be allowed to hide themselves in the Concessions and Legation Quarter. They cannot be considered political offenders. They have acted like robbers and bandits, and the people have suffered great misery because of their conduct. If such protection be accorded to them, it will excite the displeasure not only of myself and my Allies, but of the whole country. The chief offenders among the Anfu clique have already taken refuge in the Peking Legation Quarter. Some of them, I know, are in the Hotel des Wagon's. But it does not seem to me right that they should be allowed to escape the penalty of their misdeeds, for they have injured the country, and if they now go free, it will encourage corruption, and lead to further trouble in the future. They have squandered immense sums of public funds, and rendered no accounts of the missing millions. I intend that they shall be severely punished, if I can lay my hands on them. If they are not arrested there will be more mischief in the future. They have squandered millions and millions of money from the railways and other sources, and I am told that they recently issued eighty million dollars' worth of First Year Bonds. I asked whether he knew the whereabouts of "Little Hou," the General said: "I know he is in the Japanese Barracks. Tseng Yu-cheng, Minister of Communications, occupies the next room to him."

PRAYER FOR OFFICIAL JAPANESE ATTITUDE.

The General went on to say: "I cannot say whether there were any Japanese officers with the Frontier Defence Forces, because I was not there. I can say that the Japanese officials in Mukden helped a great deal in connection with the present expedition, and that the Japanese Government telegraphically informed me of its intention to maintain strict neutrality, which had quite a good effect up there. The official Japanese attitude has so far been good. But any Japanese military officers act independently of their Government. The latter, however, has acted very differently since the conclusion of the European war, and Japan, no doubt, has far-sighted statesmen, who do not intend to incur the hatred of the Chinese nation just for the purpose of protecting a few Japanese military officers. Tuan Chi-jui sent a number of bad characters to Mukden to create trouble. They brought \$400,000 with them. It is a disgraceful act, the people of Mukden had done him no harm, and they would have been the real sufferers. The Japanese Authorities assisted me in rounding up these men. But when I knew what had occurred I made a vow that I would never return to Mukden until I had crushed Tuan Chi-jui. His intention was to create trouble along the Chinese Eastern Railway."

RELATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

In regard to his relations with the President General Chang Tso-lin said: "Neither the President nor I have been able to communicate in writing during the present crisis, except in letters which were more empty talk. We have, however, exchanged messages through confidential messengers. The President has attempted to save Tuan Chi-jui's face. If the civil war had extended I intended to bring my entire Army into the struggle, and I have 250,000 soldiers, and 80,000 police."

With reference to the attitude of the Foreign Powers, the General added: "I must complain of the action of the Italians. They delivered fifty-pound bombs to the Anfu Party, and if the army had not refused to take them up, on the ground that they were too heavy for their machines, very serious loss might have been caused among my troops. We have captured the Italian Trench-mortars. In addition to that we have taken 245 guns."

REPUDIATES REPORTS OF MANCHU RESTORATION.

No further questions being addressed to him, General Chang Tso-lin concluded the interview with the following statement: "My enemies have reported that I was fighting to restore the Manchu Dynasty. That is an absolute lie. No-one in business would dream of such a thing in the Twentieth Century as replacing a Republic with a Monarchy. Monarchies can become Republics, but Republics cannot become Monarchies. General Chang Huan himself publicly admitted that the restoration of the Monarchy was hopeless. He would have been killed had he remained in Peking, on the pretext that he was conspiring to restore the Monarchy, so he came down to Tientsin, where he is now living under my protection. He has not any intention of making any other attempt to restore the Manchu. It has also been alleged that I am seeking the post of Vice-President of the Republic. I have nothing to hide. I have never had any such intention. The three Manchurian Princes give me more than enough work to do, and my one desire is to develop their industries and resources. There are thousands of miles of virgin forest and land rich in mineral wealth. I want to develop these resources for the benefit of the Chinese people. Heilungkiang alone, which is three times the size of Chihli, has a population of only two millions. Its resources are unlimited. I want to see Heilungkiang colored from the over-ripe plums of the development of Inner Mongolia has barely begun."

General Chang Tso-lin, when saying fare-

well, repeated that he had nothing to

hide, and would be only too pleased to keep

fully informed of what was happening.

FATAL LANDSLIDE AT TAIWAN.

ONE KILLED; ONE INJURED.

As a result of a landslide in Taiwan on Saturday, a Chinese coolie was killed and another injured. The accident occurred at the "new quarries" behind the Kowloon Docks. Two men were loading a truck when a small hill gave way and buried them. They were immediately dug up. One man was dead. The other, who is seriously injured, was removed to hospital.

MURDER AT YAUMATEI.

CHINESE STABBED TO DEATH.

The body of a Chinese has been sent to the Kowloon Mortuary for examination purposes. There were six stab wounds in it and the Police are now trying to trace the murderer. The dead man, it appears, went home on Saturday morning, told his wife that he had been stabbed and then went to bed. The Police were not informed till forty-eight hours later when the man died.

TO SUPPORT HUSBAND AND CHILDREN.

CHINESE WOMAN'S PLEA.

A Chinese woman was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with disorderly conduct in Cause Road. Inspector Blackman stated that the woman was a nuisance and was continually pestering respectable Chinese ladies. If she were refused any money she would ask Heaven to shower curses. Defendant said she had to beg to support her husband and several children. Mr. Smith fined her \$2.

DEMANDING MORE THAN THE LEGAL FARE.

CHAIR-COOLIE FINED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Miss M. Alcock charged a Chinese chair-coolie with demanding more than the legal fare and with using abusive language. The coolie said that the lady went into the shop and made him wait for her. She paid him only ten cents. He asked for five cents more.

Complainant said that after shopping she got into the chair. She did not engage the chair before she went into the shop. When she gave the man ten cents he was very abusive.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$5, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

AMMUNITION CASES.

CHINESE FINED \$250.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese man and woman were charged with being in unlawful possession of two revolvers and several hundred rounds of ammunition.

Mr. J. M. Hall appeared for the woman and submitted that as the contraband was not found in the possession of his client she was not responsible.

The man said that he was engaged by the woman to take a box on board a coasting steamer. He was to give it to a person whom he had never seen before.

Mr. Smith discharged the woman and fined the man \$250, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

A Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of 75 rounds of ammunition.

Sergeant Griffin stated that on Sunday morning he was on duty on the O.S.K. wharf when he saw the defendant going on board the *Kaiyo Maru*. He searched the luggage and in a basket, found a pair of shoes, inside which the contraband was concealed. Defendant told him that the luggage belonged to his master, and he gave a name, but no such person answering to that name was found on board.

Mr. F. E. Nash, for the defence, said that the master had been appointed by the Canton Government to an official position in Swatow. He was travelling under an alias and that was the reason why the Police were unable to trace him. Besides which the Police only spent five minutes in searching the ship.

Mr. Hutchinson said that although it was admitted that defendant was a servant, he was in actual charge of the contraband. He fined him \$30.

LOSS OF THE "MARNE."

STEAMER ENCOUNTERS A TYPHOON.

As reported in our yesterday's issue, the French steamer *Marne*, which was chartered by Messrs. Lapicque & Co., went aground off Tykum Island as a result of the recent typhoon. The latest reports are that she is hard and fast and that the deck is under water at low tide. At high tide the water reaches the bridge. A Taikoo tug has gone out to her assistance.

The *Marne* was under the command of Capt. Cecconi and carried a French Chief Engineer and a Chinese crew. She was on a voyage from Saigon to Hongkong with a cargo of rice and was nearing the *Ladrones* when the typhoon burst on her. The engines were partially disabled and the ship drifted till she went aground. The crew, who were all saved, landed at Ton-Jua Islands where they met with a more or less hostile reception from the natives, who looted the vessel. The crew walked for eight hours until they reached a small village known as Chokai from where they sailed for Macao in a junk.

A SHIPPING RECORD?

THE "PILSNA'S" COSMOPOLITAN PASSENGER LIST.

The Lloyd Triestino steamer *Pilsna*, which arrived in port yesterday on her way to Europe, has what probably constitutes a new record in the way of cosmopolitan passenger lists. They certainly must be agreeable, for the nationalities on board are British, Italian, American, Swiss, Greek, Russian, Uruguayan, Norwegian, Hungarian, Chinese, German, Serbian, Czech-Slovakian, French, Polish, Swedish, Estonian, Jewish and Dutch. In this league of nations, the most notable absentees are the Japanese and the Siam Feilers. There are two Germans on board, C. H. Mosle, going from Yokohama to Port Said on a passport issued in Bremen, and G. Leinung and his wife, going from Shanghai to Trieste on a passport issued in Shanghai. The Hungarian, A. Koch, is going from Shanghai to Trieste on a passport issued in Shanghai. The passenger list affords other interesting sidelights. An Italian Count Monroy is going from Shanghai to Brindisi on Passport No. 4 issued at Rome, a Swiss named Phenninger is going to Trieste with a passport from Tokio, a Greek and his wife are going to Port Said with passports from Tientsin, a Russian is going to Trieste with a passport from Vladivostok, a Uruguayan is going to Trieste from Yokohama with a passport issued in Monte Video. An American, and a Serbian have passports from Vladivostok and a Czech from Shanghai. A Pole named Muller and his wife are going to Trieste with a passport issued at Harbin, and a Swiss named Schmid is going to Trieste from Shanghai with a passport issued at Milan. An Estonian named Jurgens starts from Vladivostok, and a Russian named Stein starts from Yokohama.

THE "POVERTY" OF THE GERMANS.

AS VIEWED FROM SWITZERLAND.

In all countries, even those most hardly hit, there would appear to be a large number of people with money to spend. A correspondent writes to *The Times* from Lucerne:—While the English papers contain constant reference to the poverty of Germany, the official "Visitors' List" (compiled from registrations and passports) shows that 35 per cent. of the guests at the most costly hotels here in Lucerne are German—the towns of Berlin, Munich, Dresden, and Hamburg contributing the largest numbers. In spite of the state of the exchange, as shown in the official quotations, the German visitors spend freely in all directions—at the Kursaal, in the restaurants and cafés, on the mountain railways, etc. The first-class carriages on the main lines are crowded mostly with Germans; the third-class, occupied chiefly by the Swiss, are comparatively empty; and for that reason more comfortable to travel in. What is the explanation?

The Seattle Port Commission has adopted a resolution recommending that section 28 of the Jones Merchant Marine Bill be repealed on account of the discrimination against foreign liner and cargo coming from the East Coast. The section in question allows a preferential railway freight rate on goods carried in American bottoms.

THE DROWNING OF MR. R. A. BRAND.

STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

The *Japan Gazette* of Monday, July 30th, gives the following account of how Mr. R. A. Brand lost his life.

While out for a swim in company with two friends just outside the Yokohama breakwater late on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Robert Brand, recently arrived from Shanghai to join the local office of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, suddenly disappeared, and although every effort was made to recover the body it has not yet been found.

Mr. Brand, in company with Mr. L. A. R. Ryan, of the C.P.O.S., Ltd., and Mr. W. H. Stewart, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank staff, put off from the Boat-house at about 4.30 in the dinghy *Dorothy*, intending to go outside the breakwater for a swim, but had been gone less than half-an-hour when the tragedy occurred. Arriving outside the breakwater Mr. Stewart and Mr. Brand entered the water, Mr. Ryan remaining in the boat. After being in the water about ten minutes Mr. Stewart asked Mr. Ryan to assist him into the boat, a request which was at once complied with. Mr. Brand, who although not a strong swimmer, had been out swimming before, was at the time observed swimming on the other side of the boat about fifteen yards away. After Mr. Stewart had been assisted into the boat, Mr. Ryan turned to see if Mr. Brand was alright, when to the surprise of both occupants their companion had disappeared.

Mr. Brand had raised no alarm, and it is concluded that his heart must have suddenly failed and he went under before he could shout. That something wrong had occurred was soon noted from the verandah of the Boat-house, where Mr. O. F. Macroe, through the telescope, saw the dinghy in distress. He at once entered a boat and rushed to the breakwater, where by this time Messrs. Ryan and Stewart had landed. Other help was also quickly forthcoming.

The 25-ton *Edna* (with Mr. Clarence Griffin and crew) had just crossed the finishing line in a race and observing the dinghy close up to the breakwater with her sails flapping, concluded that something had happened, and at once put about. Mr. E. L. Swift, who had put off from the Boat-house, got on board the *Edna*, and from the yacht dived several times near where the accident occurred, in the hope of finding the body, but without avail. Meanwhile the police had been apprised of the accident by Mr. O. F. Macroe, and in a very short time the police-boat was on the scene with drag nets, valuable help in interpreting being rendered by Mr. H. A. Macroe of the British Consulate-General. There were joined later by Mr. T. M. Laffin's motor-boat with a party from the Boat-house. With the aid of these volunteers the search was continued until nearly eight o'clock, when it had to be abandoned owing to darkness having set in.

BODY RECOVERED AND SENT TO SHANGHAI. The body was recovered the following Tuesday evening off Tsurumi, and was taken to Shanghai on Tuesday for burial. Prior to the body being taken on board a service was held at Christ Church, at which a number of friends were present. Mr. E. W. Maitland, local Manager, and the whole staff of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., with which company deceased was associated here, were present, as were also a number of the members of the ex-British United Services Association of Yokohama, who acted as pall-bearers. As deceased had seen service in France as an officer of the Scots Guards, the casket was covered with the Union Jack.

The Rev. R. C. Bartels, Chaplain of Christ Church, conducted the service and delivered a brief address. The hymns "O God, our help in ages past" and "Abide with me" were sung.

After the service those present escorted the casket to the pier, where the body was shipped to Shanghai for burial.

A number of floral tributes were sent by the staff of the Union Insurance Co. and personal friends.

HONGKONG COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, in their fortnightly report state:—

Since our last report on the 17th ult., there has been marked favourable change in our yarn market owing to brisk demand from Chinese buyers, which has greatly improved the rates and business has passed to the extent of over 5,000 bales mostly in No. 10s. and 12s. at an advance of \$10 to 15 per bale while the very firm tone of market in India has further strengthened the sellers and has helped them to part with their stock at higher prices.

As reported in our last circular, the continued abnormal demand of No. 20s. yarn in India has resulted in the re-shipping of 1,000 more bales of this particular count there, and owing to good inquiry by the Chinese and the scarcity of this yarn, prices have advanced \$15 to \$20 per bale.

The recent sudden rise in exchange has counter-acted upon the lively tone of our market, which has remained quiet during the latter part of the interval. Sales 5,000 bales. Unsold Stock, 6,000 bales. Bargains 10,000 bales.

Arrivals.—From Bombay 9,000 bales. Shanghai.—With an improvement, of 15s. 4 to 5 per bale, a good business has been done in all counts.

Japanese Yarn.—After a long period of dull and drooping market, a lively inquiry has come out during this interval and fairly large transactions have been put through, at a substantial rise of \$20 per bale.

INTER-PORT TENNIS.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF CLUB REPRESENTATIVES.

L. T. A. TO BE FORMED.

A meeting of representatives of tennis and cricket Clubs in the Colony was held yesterday evening in the Hongkong C.C. pavilion. Mr. R. Hancock presided over a good attendance.

Mr. Hancock said the meeting had been convened to discuss a letter received by the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong C.C. from the Hon. Secretary of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association. He read the letter, which was as follows:—

Dear Sir,—I have been instructed by the Committee of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association to invite your views as to the possibility and desirability of arranging regular inter-port Lawn Tennis matches between your port and Shanghai. Such matches might take place either between teams of six players a side, or on the Davis Cup system, possibly one match each year, first at one port and then at the other. The above suggestions are put forward only in a very general way, as my Committee would like to have your opinion as to whether you consider the idea a good and a practicable one, before proceeding to the discussion of details. My Committee feels sure that such matches would evoke very great interest in Shanghai and would tend to improve the standard of lawn tennis in the Far East, and that, seeing that it is now possible to arrange for cricket, polo and lawn bowls teams to visit different ports, it should be even easier to do so for lawn tennis in view of the great popularity of the game and the large numbers of players. I am addressing this letter to you as I am not aware if there is a Lawn Tennis Association at your port there is here, and I shall be grateful if you will deal with it as representing the lawn tennis players of Hongkong, or failing that, hand it to anybody who is in a position to do so. The idea of my Committee is to hold matches between teams representing the lawn tennis-playing communities of each port rather than between teams which only represent individual clubs.

(Sd.) A. B. GEORGE.

Mr. Hancock said these present knew that there had been no regular inter-port tennis matches in the past, although tennis matches had been arranged in conjunction with the inter-port cricket matches. He said that the best thing would be to agree to the general principle of having the tennis matches as suggested by Shanghai and then appoint a sub-committee to discuss the details. A letter could be sent at once to Shanghai informing them that Hongkong would be glad of a visit from Shanghai tennis players.

Mr. W. H. Drummond agreed with the Chairman's suggestion, and said Shanghai might send a tennis team at the same time as the cricket team in November.

Mr. Hancock thought this was a good idea. He thought the best thing would be to arrange that the matches be played this year in Hongkong, next year in Shanghai and so on.

The formation of a Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association was suggested as the first step.

Mr. A. Hicks said that if such an Association be formed, it could not only take the inter-port contests in hand, but could also arrange the championship tournament, in which the Hongkong C.C. had done so much good work in the past.

Mr. Hancock said that a L. T. A. must come, the sooner the better. This meeting, however, could not form an Association. Perhaps it would be best to have Mr. Greenhill write to the Secretary of the Shanghai Association for a copy of their rules. Then the local sub-committee could discuss these and call a general meeting of persons interested in lawn tennis for the purpose of forming an association.

This suggestion was agreed to by the meeting.

It was decided to inform the Shanghai Association that Hongkong would be glad of a visit in November.

Mr. Drummond mentioned the matter of expense.

Mr. Hancock said he did not anticipate any difficulty on that score. Subscriptions were usually invited, and the entrance fees would enable the Association to be put on a sound footing.

A sub-committee consisting of one representative each from the Hongkong C.C., the Kowloon C.C., the U.S.R.C., the Chinese B.C. and the Civil Service was appointed to make the necessary arrangements until the formation of a Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association. The Association will choose the teams and run the inter-port tennis. It was suggested as desirable that Mr. Hancock represent the Hongkong C.C. on the Committee.

Mr. Hancock said it was a pity that they could not get teams from Japan and Manila. They could then have had a week of tennis.

This sentiment was echoed, but no one suggested that an effort be made to get teams from Japan and Manila, and the meeting terminated.

EUROPEAN LADY ATTACKED.

SNATCHERS GET OFF WITH HAND BAG.

Miss Harvey, residing at the Kingclere Hotel, was the victim of an attack by two snatchers at West Point, yesterday afternoon. She was walking along Jubilee Road taking some snapshots and when she reached the bathing beach near Kennedy Town two men accosted her. One pushed her from behind, while the other snatched a silver bag, with some money in it. The two men made off and disappeared. The Police, who were informed, were busy making enquiries yesterday and have every hope of arresting the two men.

Fresh from Sunshine and Pure Air

ASPARAGUS	Mammoth, White	per tin	60 cents
APRICOTS	Del Monte	"	60 "
PEACHES	S. & W.	"	80 "
BLACKBERRIES	Del Monte	"	50 "
BLACKCHERRIES	Libby's	"	70 "
LOGANBERRIES	"	"	60 "
RASPBERRIES	"	"	75 "
STRAWBERRIES	"	"	75 "
BARTLETT PEARS	"	"	60 "
BEETROOTS	Del Monte	"	35 "
STRING BEANS	Upper Lake	"	35 "
CAULIFLOWER	S. & W.	"	50 "
CABBAGE, GREEN	"	"	35 "
SUGAR CORN	Del Monte	"	40 "
TOMATOES	"	"	35 "

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DICK'S PATENT PACKING

(UNIVERSAL SIZE)

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

HONGKONG.

[469]

JUST RECEIVED

BROADWOOD PIANOS

Specially made for this climate.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

117

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

HIGH-CLASS

GENTS' OUTFITTERS SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT IN

A VARIETY OF MATERIALS

TIES TIES

BATSWING—FOUR-IN-HAND

A LARGE SELECTION

ALWAYS SHOWING

WASHING BOW TIES.

[38]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
 FROM HULL, MIDDLESBRO,
 LONDON & STRAITS.
 The Steamship "BENARTY"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.
 All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 34th inst., or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 10 a.m.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, August 9th, 1920. 1322

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY next,

at 9.15 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL
 Vocalists:
 Mr. HOWARD FREEBORN,
 Mr. E. T. CROCKER.

PUBLIC AUCTION

S.S. "WING HANG"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Steamship "WING HANG" as she lies near Shamshing in the Harbour of Hongkong will be sold by
 ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES
 by
PUBLIC AUCTION
 on
TUESDAY,
 the 10th day of August, 1920,
 at 12 o'clock Noon,
 by
MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS.,
 Auctioneers
 at their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street, Canton.
 Her dimensions and tonnage are approximately as follows:
 LENGTH—140ft. 1 inch REGISTERED TONNAGE—244
 BREADTH—25ft. 6 inches Gross—242
 DEPTH—8ft. 6 inches Net—234
 and her speed is about 10 Knots.
 For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
MESSRS. WILKINSON & GRIST,
 9, Queen's Road Central,
MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS.,
 Duddell Street,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, July 27th, 1920. 1324

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads
 Tel. 144 (Main Palace).
TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and furnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
 Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS,
TERMS MODERATE.
 Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY
 Proprietor.
 77

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.
 FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
 Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, G.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
 Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
 Motor Launch "Dayspring."
 78

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should Purchase
BY THE PEARL RIVER,
 ST.
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD
 With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.
 PRICE—
 On Sale at
 Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office,
 Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd.
 Canton: Messrs. DREW & CO.,
 Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

INTIMATIONS

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of this Guild will be REMOVED on and from September 1st, 1920, to the MERCHANTS' MARINE OFFICE (Shipping Office) grounds at West Point.
W. E. KIRBY,
 Assistant Secretary.
 Hongkong, August 6th, 1920. 1306

NOTICE

I beg to inform my Customers and the General Public that I have returned to the Colony and established myself as a Milliner and General Draper at No. 4, D'Aguiar Street and will carry on business as before under the style and firm name of **HIPTOOLLA & CO.**
 I have brought with me new goods of the most fashionable and latest styles and ask my old patrons and constituents to extend their support as done in the past.
 Inspection is cordially invited.
HIPTOOLLA,
 Milliner and Draper.
 Hongkong, July 21st, 1920. 1340

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be PAYABLE on **TUESDAY, August 10th**, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from **TUESDAY, August 3rd** to **TUESDAY, August 10th**, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, July 17th, 1920. 1317

TIENSIN WATER WORKS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIVIDEND WARRANTS, a list of which is appended hereto, having been LOST in the event of no other claims being lodged with the undersigned on or before the 15th day of August, 1920, the same will be declared Null and Void and New Warrants will be issued in the name of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA.

DATE OF WARRANT	NO. OF WARRANT	AMOUNT
14th February, 1913	16	Ts. 105.
30th June, 1913	16	84.
18th February, 1914	13	105.
30th June, 1914	11	84.

Dated the 31st day of July 1920.
WILLIAM FURBER & CO.,
 Secretaries.
 TIENSIN WATER WORKS CO., LTD.
 1238

WANTED.

WANTED by Englishman Board and Residence with Private English Family.
 Reply—
 Box No. 1317
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 1317

WANTED.

ASSISTANT (British) for Book Dept. of Merchant's Office. State Age, experience and salary required.
 Box 1218,
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 1318

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

GLENSHIEL No. 141, The Peak, near Barker Road Tram Station.
 Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
 Alexandra Buildings.
 1339

FOR SALE.

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Willey Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived.
 For particulars apply to—
MARYALHO & COMPANY,
 Machinery Department.
 1306

FOR SALE.

No. 1, STEWART TERRACE, 87, The Peak.
 Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
 Alexandra Buildings.
 1331

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

(New Shipment of

FROZEN SMOKED FISH

SELECTED FILETS	60 cents per lb.
FINNAN HADDOCKS	50 "
SELECTED KIPPERS	40 "
BED HERRINGS	30 "

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
 1355

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of
\$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS
 if they do not exceed 35 words in number and are PREPAID.
 An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this heading must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes P, Q, AD.

WANTED.—DOCTOR, British, a present North China, experienced in tropical medicine, lately demobilized, desires practice, partnership or locum tenens. Free October. Write—Box AK, care of Daily Press Office.
 1344

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.
WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS—
 MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—
 VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—
 EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), Aug. 10th, 1920, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room.

A QUANTITY OF
 MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND EFFECTS.

360 dozen Culvert's Medical Soap.
 15 cases Cudfish.
 3 cases Canned Goods.
 1 case Shirts and Suspenders.
 20 cases Sapollo Cleaning Soap.
 30 cases Laundry Bar Soap.
 10 cases Cocoa and Milk.
 1 bag Beans.
 20 dozen Fuse Blocks.
 18 Gauge.
 18 Combs.
 200 Spark Plugs.
TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), August 10th, 1920, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room.

360 dozen Culvert's Medical Soap.
 100 cases each 100 Cases Purisol Laundry and Household Soap, made by Purisol Corporation, New York, U.S.A.
 The attention of Dispensaries and Hospitals authorities are called for this sale.
TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

BY Order of Concerned the Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on **WEDNESDAY, August 11th, 1920, at 11 a.m.**, at Hall's No. 6, Godown, West Ground Floor.

Mark NWT 7 cases

Comprising—
 One No. 5 TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS BACK, CAM AND TABLE, distribution with patent Air Springs, Automatic release, patent roller, capless delivery, hinged roller, Ink Fountain, Rubber Blanket, Wrenches, two sets Roller Stocks, Roller Moulds, and overhead Fixtures, consisting of Counter Shaft, two hangers, two Cone Pulleys, and Driving Pulley.
 The Printing Machine is guaranteed made in U.S.A.
 Notice of Printers is called to this Sale, as the Machine is in very good condition.
TERMS—20 per cent. Deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer.

INTIMATION

DELICIOUS

SUMMER

DRINKS

Can be made with

WATSON'S

PURE FRUIT

SYRUPS

Mixed with plain or Aerated Water,

Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon,

Lime Juice—etc., etc.

Prepared from the

GENUINE FRUIT JUICE.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

DEATH.

TUCKER—On July 5th, 1920, At Sea, **ALFRED TUCKER**, late of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
 1321

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VOUX RD., C.
 LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, August 10th, 1920.

THE ALLIES AND POLAND.

The Times is evidently not exaggerating when it describes the crisis in Poland as "only less tragic than that of August 1914," and declares that our only positive guarantee is unwavering co-operation between Great Britain and France. Great possibilities are involved, especially if the Germans are really working hand in glove with the Russians. Since the formal termination of the war there have been several occasions when the world has been momentarily alarmed by the development of "crises" arising out of failure on the part of Germany to comply with the terms and conditions of the Treaty of Peace; but the peace of the world has never been put in greater danger than it is to-day by the situation which has developed between the Bolsheviks and the Poles. As Mr. LLOYD GEORGE put it in the House of Commons, "the Soviet's conduct necessarily raised a suspicion that the Soviet was not sincere in professing to desire peace and in declaring its intention to respect the liberty and independence of Poland, and that suspicion was only removable by the immediate conclusion of a fair armistice." From the latest official wireless message from Poland it would appear that the Soviet Government has refused to conclude a regular armistice, and the Polish Government demands that "at least all aggressive military activity must be interrupted on both sides." But who is to interrupt it, if the Soviet is unwilling? That is the question which has to be faced immediately. If it was a matter which affected only the Poles and the Russians, the outside world would be inclined to leave them to settle their own differences

especially having regard to the provocation given by the Poles to the Russians. But an independent Poland is held to be essential to the peace of Europe; hence, if the suspicions which Great Britain and France entertain regarding the Soviet's conduct are confirmed it is evidently a settled thing that naval and military steps will be taken by the Allies to defend Poland. Even from the United States comes the news that it is recognised in Government circles that not only is Poland's integrity concerned, but the peace of the world is endangered by the conduct of the Soviet Government towards Poland. After the first Note had been sent to the Soviet Government by the Allies from Spa, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE explained the position to the House of Commons in the following words:—"An independent Poland is essential to the whole fabric of peace. If the Bolsheviks overrun Poland they will march right up to the German frontier. That is a great temptation to Germany as it would be a cheap way of escaping her obligations. There are millions of trained men in Germany and the effect of the Bolsheviks overrunning Poland might be to deprive the Allies of the fruits of victory. Therefore the Allies had concluded they must take steps to arrest the destruction of Poland and the march of the Bolshevik armies through Poland." There have been so many surprising revelations of German perfidy during the past six years that the story published in The Times of a secret treaty concluded between Germany and Russia in regard to Poland is likely to obtain ready credence, though we find the greatest difficulty in believing that Germany has done anything so incredibly foolish. The story is that the Soviet Government, before the Polish offensive opened, concluded a secret treaty with Germany whereby Russia is permitted to appropriate all Poland's arms, stores, and foodstuffs, and after the conquest of Poland, Russia will be allowed to send Commissioners to Poland to control all Polish exports to Russia. Then they will completely evacuate Poland in favour of Germany, which will hold Poland as a guarantee against Russia's future credits in return for German goods and labour. This means that, if any such arrangements as these exist, Germany by her military co-operation with the Russians, would be simply inviting invasion by the Allies when she is least able to offer resistance. We cannot imagine Germany doing anything so stupid, and we do not despair of seeing the grave danger which is undoubtedly closely threatening Poland averted by the common-sense of the Soviet statesmen, who surely have enough foresight to see what a legacy of trouble a Russian conquest of Poland would be for the Russians themselves and the rest of the world.

One case of enteric fever was reported in the Colony on Saturday.
 A man was run over by a truck on Sunday and has been removed to hospital.
 The typhoon last week did considerable damage in the interior districts of Kwangtung.

A Chinese girl attempted to commit suicide on Sunday by taking an overdose of opium.
 A Chinese youth was drowned in a fishpond in the New Territory on Saturday, while bathing.
 The Police succeeded on Sunday in finding on a ship a bamboo pole in which was concealed several tael of opium.

The death is announced of Mr. E. S. Smith, Assistant Director-General of the Education Department in Siam.
 Vladivostok has a "Daily News Summary" sold at "10c. Am." It consists of typewritten sheets duplicated and consists largely of telegrams from Tokyo.

"Owing to lack of coal," says a news item from Vladivostok, "the city tram cars will not run for some time, and communication will be done by private buses."

The Water Return for the 1st of August, issued yesterday, shows that there were 2,130.36 millions of gallons of water in storage on the island of Hongkong, as compared with 2,117.70 millions of gallons of the corresponding date last year. At Kowloon the water in storage was 352.50 millions of gallons. Curiously enough the figure was the same on the corresponding date last year. The consumption per head per day is given as 29.3 gallons on the island of Hongkong and 16.9 gallons at Kowloon.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TIN SHARE SENSATION.

MELBOURNE, August 6th.

A sensation has been caused at the Melbourne Stock Exchange owing to the continuous heavy fall on adverse reports in the shares of the Badak tin-mining property in the Malay Peninsula.
 Early this year the 210 shares rose to £2,000, when a phenomenal find of tin at Badak was reported.

CHINESE COAL FOR DENMARK.

LONDON, August 7th.

The Coal Association says that the Danish State Railways' order for Chinese coal and the forthcoming delivery at Marseilles of 100,000 tons of Chinese coal marks the opening of a fresh epoch in the history of the world's coal industry. The reduced English output has given China her chance. Few people realize the enormous extent of China's mineral resources. The important part which China may play as a coal-producing nation has been realized in Germany. The technical German papers, during the last few months, have been paying great attention to this matter.

LONDON, August 7th.

It is reported at the Newcastle Exchange that Chinese coal companies are competing for European business. The Danish State Railways have purchased cargoes of Chinese coal for immediate shipment.

TERRIBLE MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT IN ABERDEEN.

MEXICAN CONSUL WIFE AND CHILD INJURED.

CHILEAN CONSUL RECEIVES SLIGHT ABRASIONS.

FOUR CHINESE WOUNDED.

Aberdeen was the scene of a terrible accident, yesterday evening, when a motor-car turned turtle, injuring eight persons—the new Mexican Consul (Senator Victor Galindo de Bourges), his wife and child—a little girl, ten years of age—Senator Gonzales (the Chilean Consul), a Chinese chauffeur, a Chinese coolie and two Chinese boys.

The actual circumstances of the accident were difficult to obtain last night, but it would appear that the Chilean Consul went out for a motor drive to Repulse Bay along with the new Mexican Consul, his wife and child, who arrived in the Colony only a few days ago and were staying at Zetland House.

The car was proceeding at a fair pace and, when rounding the bend—one of the most dangerous it might be mentioned in Aberdeen—a party of Chinese were not too just in front of the car. The chauffeur, it appears, in the endeavour to prevent an accident, tried to swerve the car, with the result that it shot into an embankment and turned turtle.

All the occupants of the car were fortunately thrown out, and not pinned underneath it. At the same time three of the Chinese pedestrians were also found to have sustained injuries. Some cars which were passing the scene at the time noticed the accident and picked up the eight injured persons and took them to hospital; some to the Government Civil Hospital and the others to the French Hospital. The first car to arrive was the car of Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., the Captain-Superintendent of Police, who took steps to have those injured in the accident removed to hospital.

The Mexican Consul received an injury over his eye and dislocated his shoulder. His wife was stunned, and was in an unconscious condition. She had several severe abrasions all over her body. The Mexican Consul's daughter appears to have been seriously injured as she was bleeding profusely when picked up. Both mother and daughter were taken to the French Hospital.

The Chilean Consul was the most fortunate of the party, for he escaped with only a few bruises and was able, after medical examination, to proceed home.

The chauffeur was severely injured on the head and body and his leg was broken. A Chinese coolie fractured his collar bone and had minor injuries.

The two Chinese boys had severe cuts all over the face.

ALLEGED BRITISH CABLE MONOPOLY:

UNITED STATES' ACTION ON FLORIDA COAST.

GOVERNOR COX SUPPORTS

LEAGUE:

POINTS OUT DANGERS OF REPUBLICAN POLICY

POLISH CRISIS AND ALLIES:

BRITISH WOMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST MILITARY AID.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN CABLE DISPUTE.

FEARS OF EXTENSION OF ALLEGED BRITISH MONOPOLY.

LONDON, August 8th.

Five United States destroyers are patrolling the Florida coast off Miami, with orders from President Wilson to prevent the British cable ship *Colonia* from landing cable which the Western Union Telegraph Company is laying to connect with the British cable from Barbados to South America.

It is explained that the American Government's action is taken in order to prevent the landing of the cable before the meeting of the International Communications Congress at Washington on September 15th.

The State Department says that a British cable company has the virtual monopoly of cable rights in Brazilian waters, although an American concern desires to construct a direct line from the United States to Brazil. Action has therefore been deferred upon the Western Union Company's application for permission to land its Barbados cable on the Florida coast pending the State Department's settling the question whether the terms of its contract with the British company would not further extend the British monopoly.

GOVERNOR COX SUPPORTS LEAGUE.

STIRRING SCENES AT DAYTON.

DAYTON (OHIO), August 8th.

Stirring scenes were witnessed on the occasion of Governor Cox's speech accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The speech was easily audible to the whole audience, owing to the employment of an electric sound amplifier.

Governor Cox declared himself an unequivocal supporter of the League of Nations, and accused "the Senatorial Cabal" of plotting in the midst of war to undo President Wilson's work, in order to prevent the Democrats from winning the coming election. He criticised the Republican declaration as regards the League as interpreted by Senator Harding, by asserting that it simply meant separate peace with Germany.

Governor Cox said that it will be the most disheartening event in civilization, since Russia's separate peace with Germany, and will be, in all circumstances, an infinitely unworthy action. He declared that Senator Harding, in plain words, proposed to remain out of the League. After dwelling on the possible consequences of such an action, Governor Cox referred to domestic problems, and favoured the reduction of taxation, and suggested that one way of raising funds would be the tax of 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. on the business sales. This would affect the profits. He also favoured carrying the St. Lawrence waterway to the Atlantic as an outlet for the States lying about the Great Lakes.

MEXICAN FERMENT.

EXPEDITION AGAINST GENERAL CANTU.

MEXICO CITY, August 8th.

Special ships will be chartered armed with guns to transport and cover a landing force of 3,000 Yaqui Indians, who are being sent to Lower California to suppress General Cantu's insurrection. A Puerto Isabel in the extreme north of Sonora has been selected as the point at which to concentrate the expedition.

GENERAL CANTU'S OFFER.

NOGALES, August 7th.

General Cantu, on July 28th, offered to surrender the Government of the Northern District of Lower California within a fortnight, if General Huerta ceases to send troops into Lower California.

FLYING RECORD.

10,000 FEET WITH 7 PASSENGERS.

SAN ANTONIO (TEXAS), August 8th. Sergeant Waddington, with seven passengers, set a record by going up in an aeroplane.

LATEST CABLES.

POLAND'S PERIL.

BRITISH WOMEN'S MANIFESTO AGAINST AID TO POLAND.

LONDON, August 8th.

Labour demonstrations have been arranged for to-day in many parts of England to protest against the Allies helping Poland. The Women's Co-operative Guild, numbering 44,000 members, has issued a manifesto, declaring, "We are not prepared to see our men sacrificed any longer to the ambitions and jealousies of Governments."

AMERICAN MINISTER ORDERED TO WARSAW.

WASHINGTON, August 8th.

Telegraphic exchanges are actively continuing between Great Britain, France and Washington about the tentative Allied suggestion of American aid to Poland. Details are carefully guarded.

Mr. Gibson, the American Minister to Poland, at present holidaying in Los Angeles, has been ordered to return to Warsaw.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH INSISTENCE ON INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, August 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson and Mr. Bonar Law were present at the Soviet representatives' conference with Mr. Lloyd George. After the two first-named left, the Soviet delegates delayed their departure in order to draw up an agreed message to Moscow. The British Ministers took the Soviet delegates' standpoint into careful consideration, but it may be taken that there has not been and will not be any receding from the Allied determination that Polish independence shall be safeguarded.

In confirming the relaxation of tension, the *Daily Express* says, the Government is not satisfied with Moscow's reply, but "it is plain that the Bolsheviks have not spoken their last word."

The *Daily Mail* says indications point to the intention of the Government to accept in substance M. Kameneff's proposals mentioned on July 6th.

The *Times* strikes a pessimistic note and warns against M. Kameneff's subtleties.

POLES AND GERMANS AT VARIANCE.

LONDON, August 7th.

The relations between the Germans and Poles at Dantzig are becoming more strained, following on the decision of German workmen not to discharge vessels bringing munitions to Poland. The Poles in Pomerania, including railwaymen, have now ceased to transport food supplies to Dantzig from Poland. The stoppage is complete and it is feared it will lead to the suspension of industries and an economic crisis.

MOMENTARY RELAXATION OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, August 7th.

Although it cannot yet be said that the Russian situation has passed the critical phase, there is at least a momentary relaxation of the tension, pending the momentous meeting between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand.

The Russian delegates in London seem impressed with the Government's obvious determination not to accept vague assurances and to pin them down to something definite. To this is attributed the comparatively conciliatory attitude which the Russians displayed yesterday, but the whole issue turns upon when the Bolshevik Army will cease to advance.

The question of Warsaw therefore remains the real test of Bolshevik sincerity. The *Daily Chronicle* expresses the opinion that the prospects of peace have improved.

The *Daily News* says the Bolsheviks will possibly accept the Allied guarantee that Poland will not take advantage of the Armistice to re-equip her armies.

A POLISH DEMAND.

LONDON, August 7th.

A Polish Government, wireless, dated the afternoon of August 6th, says:—"In the present unfavourable circumstances the Polish Government considers, in view of the refusal of the Soviet, to conclude a regular Armistice, that it must at least demand that all aggressive military activity be interrupted on both sides."

AMERICAN OPINION.

WASHINGTON, August 7th.

The State Secretary (Mr. Bainbridge Colby) had a long conversation with President Wilson at White House. It is understood that the Polish situation was discussed. The unofficial Government view appears to be that military measures will be necessary if the spread of Bolshevism is to be prevented. It is considered that not only Poland's integrity is concerned but also that the peace of the world is endangered. High officials are considering urging President Wilson to call a special session of Congress, which ordinarily does not meet until early in December.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

UNREST IN IRELAND.

THE NEW IRISH CRIMES BILL PASSED.

LONDON, August 8th.

The scene in the House of Commons during the Irish debate lasted for some time. Mr. Devlin spoke nominally on a point of order, but his speech was really a vehement denunciation of the Government, the Bill and the procedure adopted. He declined to take any notice of the Chairman, and at one point both were on their feet together, while loud cries of "Order!" and Opposition counter-cries made it impossible to hear their remarks.

Finally, in a lull, the Chairman ordered Mr. Devlin to withdraw. He declined to do so, and the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms approached him and formally requested him to leave. Mr. Devlin was still obdurate, whereupon the Chairman "named" him and sent for the Speaker, after which Mr. Shortt, the House Secretary, moved his suspension.

Prior to the scene, the House rejected, by 216 votes to 68, an amendment limiting the operation of the Bill to a year after the termination of the war or after the passing of the Act.

Sir Hamar Greenwood said it was impossible to limit the duration of the Bill until order was restored in Ireland, but he hoped it would be possible to repeal it before the period suggested. He emphasised that the Bill only applied to parts of Ireland in which the Irish Executive opined that special tribunals were necessary. He most sincerely desired to carry on without the application of this drastic measure, except where it was essential.

Replying to a suggestion that the Bill for an indefinite period would cause misapprehension in the Dominions and the United States, Sir Hamar Greenwood pointed out that the Dominions and the United States had such an intimate knowledge of the Irish situation that the Bill would in no wise perturb them.

The Bill was passed a third time by 208 votes to 18.

BRITAIN'S TRADE OUTLOOK.

PRESENT TENDENCIES ANALYSED.

LONDON, August 7th.

The *Times* publishes reports of trade conditions in different countries, showing that the uncertainty of the financial and economic position has adversely affected trade in London and the development of transaction overseas. It is declared that the disposition on the part of the public to confine purchases to absolute essentials, as a protest against high prices, is becoming accentuated and may lead to further restriction of commerce.

The attitude of the banks regarding credits is also affecting trade prospects. The Dundee jute trade is regarded as bad, owing to competition from Calcutta.

CONNAUGHT RANGERS IN INDIA.

TROUBLE CAUSED BY SINN FEIN AGITATION.

ALMAHAT, August 7th.

It is announced that the Court which has been enquiring into the conduct of the Connaught Rangers, reported on July 4th, found that the "outbreak" was prearranged and undoubtedly caused by Sinn Fein agitation. The Court recommended that ninety of the ringleaders be court-martialed.

AMUNDSEN'S NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, August 7th.

A message from Nome, Alaska, says that Capt. Amundsen is departing to-day to resume his attempt to reach the North Pole aboard the *Maud*. He intends drifting with the ice pack from Wrangel Island.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HIS GREAT ODYSSEY.

TENDERFIELD, August 8th.

The Prince of Wales, who crossed the border into New South Wales, this completing his official visits to all the States, Queensland with the other States in the cordiality of its welcome, the tour has brought out a wonderful manifestation of the feeling of citizenship of the Empire and loyalty to its head, the connecting link between the great component Dominions.

(Continued on page 6.)

POLISH GOVERNMENT AWAITS REPLY.

WARSAW, August 8th.

After conferring with the Armistice delegates who returned from Baranovichi, the Polish Government has decided to await the reply to the Polish Note laying down certain conditions before authorizing the departure of peace delegates to Minsk.

FOREIGN OPPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 7th.

Mr. Churchill, replying to Labour criticisms of his attitude towards Russia, says he shares the people's dislike of war, but it is not the British who are making war, but the Bolsheviks, who are at present trampling on Polish freedom and dragging their feet to light the flames of war in Persia, Afghanistan and India while ruling their own people, even in their homes, with the iron rod of despotism. Mr. Churchill concludes that his sole object is to keep such hateful foreign oppression from England.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES ON BRITISH POLICY.

REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

AN APPEAL TO AMERICA.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes under date May 28th:—"In his first important speech at New York, delivered last night before a crowded audience of American Pilgrims, Sir Auckland Geddes achieved an oratorical success, and created a most gratifying impression generally. I do not recall any speech delivered here for many years by a British Ambassador which was better fitted for the occasion, albeit he departed from the usual practice in the sense that he dealt with criticisms of Great Britain which have been printed here, and answered them completely. One may say without fear of contradiction that Sir Auckland Geddes, by his New York appearance, confirmed the impression that Lord Balfour had sent a representative to Washington well suited to those critical times, and one who understands the psychology of the people in a way which most of his predecessors certainly lacked."

Mr. Chamberlain Dewey presided, and introduced the New Ambassador in a speech rippling with wit and wisdom altogether remarkable in a man, now 80 years of age, who was Secretary of State for New York during Lincoln's administration as President. Contrary to the custom of the Pilgrims, there were only two speeches, and both were exceptional. In responding to the toast of his health Sir Auckland Geddes said:—

"It is an impressive experience to stand before you tonight in this most remarkable of cities, the gateway of a continent, to represent and to speak as representative of one quarter of the human race. Even excluding the Empire of India, the representative of whose teeming millions I am proud to be, more than half of the people whose representative I am live outside Europe. As the Ambassador of your close neighbour Canada, as the Ambassador of Australia and of South Africa, as the Ambassador of Colombia and of the Philippines, and in every sense of the word, as well as of your wonderful reception. At the outset may I say that I am a Scot of undiluted Scottish blood, educated in Scotland, brought up in an atmosphere as un-English as the American atmosphere is un-English. My life so far has been passed mainly in Scotland, South Africa, and Canada. I inflict these biographical details on you with a purpose. I wish you to realise that I can see England objectively as only those who do not share her blood and her long traditions can see her. Seeing her in that external way, judging her by what I see, I believe that England is to-day spiritually greater than she has ever been. I know that she is leader among the British nations. Day by day I scan your Press and magazines so far in a vain search for any adequate realisation of the pulsating new life within the old shell of England. The columns which I read picture a grasping, greedy England, laying violent hands on anything she can reach, militarist in spirit, creating a great Navy to dominate the oceans. That is not the England of fact; that is not the England that I, who am not English, love and admire. That is not the spirit which inspires the British Government. The people of England to-day are strongly anti-militarist. Liberal, Democratic, seeking no quarrel, jealous of none, hoping for world-peace and determined to make great sacrifices if necessary to secure it."

Sir Auckland Geddes then gave some impressive figures showing the reduction of the British Navy, Army, and Air Forces since the Armistice, and added:—"It is no business of mine to compare these facts with the corresponding actions of any other nation, but I ask you who know yourselves to be no militarists to contrast them with your own national acts if you are tempted to think England militarist. (Hear, hear.)"

SO OIL MONOPOLY.

In a similar vein, and with equally important statistics, the Ambassador showed how futile and baseless are the statements flooding the American Press charging Britain with acquiring an oil monopoly and holding the world to ransom. He emphasised that 70 per cent. of the world output is from American soil, and that in the new fields there would be fair competition for all. He added:—"I cannot see the prospect of any consolidated group of British interests acquiring a monopoly control of the world's oil. If I could I should say without hesitation that I believe that to be as undesirable from the point of view of peace and human welfare as it would be for any nation to have a monopoly of coal. (Hear, hear.)"

I could go on for hours taking up tale after tale that is told of Britain's actions since the war, and demolish them. I say without fear of informed criticism that British foreign policy is directed against no man, but is inspired by a desire to seek peace, to bring order out of chaos, to extend the boundaries of freedom, to improve the lot of the oppressed, and to increase the material prosperity of the world. That is our programme, those are the principles by which I, as British representative in this land, am guided from day to day. (Cheers.)

Neither criticisms nor misrepresentations of British action surprise me. I do not resent them. I regret them. I realise that tradition, habits and ancient grudges die hard. I know well how unsettled and abnormal are the minds of men. I can, I think, make full allowance for these things, but I do plead with each and all to realise that they have oil to pour they will better serve their day and generation and the cause of all humanity by selecting troubled waters to receive their libation and avoiding amoudering fires. (Cheers.) It is for each in his own good judgment to distinguish between fire and water."

"Take a recent instance where fire has been selected by some in preference to water. Continental Europe, we all know, is in desperate financial difficulties." It is written that the British Government is trying to pool the war debts of Europe and to drag you into the pool. You may seek far and wide for evidence on which that statement could be based. You will not find it. If you look closely you will find my Government trying to pour oil on the troubled waters of Europe, and you will also find oilmen who seize the oil as it is poured and throw it on the fire of anti-English feeling here."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TURKEY'S NEW LEADER.

THE MAN WHO HOPES TO REBUILD THE EMPIRE.

A word about Mustafa Kemal—an active, slim, medium-sized soldier of about forty years of age, white-skinned, black-haired (says a writer in the *Daily Express*). Face nearly expressionless, except for a strong energy, seldom betraying any sign of strain; quick speech, but shallow. The appearance very much of a carefully-dressed professional officer, with little mind outside warfare.

His career was normal until he was appointed to command a division in Gallipoli. At this he prospered rapidly; till he was in control of all the Helles defences, and at last (due partly to Turkish irritation against Osman Yavuz) he came to be little less than commander-in-chief of the peninsula.

The British retirement set the seal on his success. Ever feared his growing reputation in Constantinople, and appointed him to the police exile of the Hildern army, the special force which, under Falkenhayn, was assembled at Aleppo to drive the British out of Bagdad.

ANTI-GERMANS.

Mustapha Kemal has always been anti-German (though German-trained), and he soon fell out with his German colleagues. For this and other reasons the Bagdad expedition hung fire, and Mustapha delayed in Aleppo, taking a main part in those anti-Enver and anti-German secret leagues which distracted the Turkish Army throughout 1918.

When Allenby's great advances to Damascus and Aleppo brought about the fall of Turkey in September and October 1918, Mustapha Kemal remained passive. He withdrew with his staff and organisation into the hills of Anatolia, and after Enver fled and the Constantinople Government opened the straits to the British, the Turks discovered that he was the greatest organised force left to their country. To him, the narrow-minded, greedy, but patriotic soldier, the politicians and Nationalists of the Young Turk party rallied through 1919, until gradually they turned his army staff into a Government and his remnants of troops into a Nationalist army.

SELF-CONFIDENCE.

He himself has no skill in politics or sense of administration, but his courses in 1920 have been ably directed by the secret committee which acts in his name, and his success near Smyrna, against Armenia, against French Cilicia, and against the Sultan's troops, in the Marjona region have gradually persuaded him that he is a force to be reckoned with, and an inspired leader of his country.

In truth, he is little more than a brave and dandified puppet—but his legend is growing, and after two years he has become the embodiment of the new Turkish spirit of Anatolia—the spirit that abhors Enver's memory as a subjection to Germany, and the Sultan's name as indicating subjection to the Allies; a spirit which finds Turkey's future in Asia, not on the Bosphorus, and its power not in subject provinces of Arabs, Kurds, or Armenians, but in uniting in one Turkish Government (preferably republican) the scattered Turkish races and provinces of Western Asia.

ENGLAND AFTER THE WAR.

Take, again, Ireland. In connection with that unhappy problem I have nothing to add to or to subtract from what I said on the day of my arrival in this country. Those words were carefully weighed and have not, so far as I can gather, been misunderstood anywhere. I hope all who may feel constrained to judge or to express judgment will study them in their uttermost implication. Believe me, England to-day is a very different England from what she was before the war. During it she, in common with other British peoples, saw a great light. Their inmost hopes and aspirations found form in the words used by your President. And now, in spite of all difficulties, believing that their feet are on the path to a better ordering of human affairs, they intend to go steadily forward to secure peace and disarmament in Europe. (Cheers.) In spite of initial disappointments, but firmly suppressing reaction and militarism, at home and abroad, they are determined to build up new prosperity in Europe, and to construct, if they can, some super-national body, some sort of League of Nations—I do not think they are bothering much about the particular pattern to which the nations can appeal for justice between themselves. At home they are determined to mould, and are rapidly moulding, their social organisation to secure certain quite clearly defined ends, the first and greatest of which is such an adjustment between Capital and Labour as will give equal opportunities of health, education, and advancement to rich and poor, high and low. They are enemies to no people now, not even to Germany. It is necessary to live among the people to realise how great they are. The whole country is seething with new mental life. Great forces, great spiritual forces, are at work in it. Every nation in the world will have to reckon with the same forces, for however crudely and materialistically they may be expressed, they are spiritual in essence, and will pass as the wind passes, recognising no frontier.

I come to you as a pilgrim from a far land, both near and far, to deliver a message that is breathed by countless hearts. Will not you who at the end helped so mightily in the war against militarism that you and we, together with our Allies, secured the victory, will not you now help to gather the real fruits of victory? You and we together have seen a world crumble. Someone has to build a new world for men to live in. Our European Allies and late enemies are more spent than we or you. We and they are now trying to get foundations laid.

You decide that you cannot help, please try to understand what we are attempting to do, and how great our burden is. Let me say one thing more. All the British nations wish to be friends with all your nation. I hope that no action will be taken and no word spoken which will make it hard. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

After his speech to the Pilgrims in New York last night, Sir Auckland Geddes took the night train to Washington to see President Wilson to-day. To keep this appointment, made at short notice, he has cancelled many engagements in New York which were made for to-day a few days ago.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENSANDA"
Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the wharves and/or extra wharves of the Hongkong and Shanghai Steamship Company, Limited, wharves, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 10th Aug. 1920, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Gilling & Douglas, on 10th Aug. 1920, at 10 a.m. Claims against the company must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, August 5th, 1920.

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON"
NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LERS in connection with above Service are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk into the wharves and/or extra wharves of the Hongkong and Shanghai Steamship Company, Limited, wharves, delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimations are received from the Consignees before 10th Aug. 1920, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under-Secretary of the Consignees on 10th Aug. 1920, at 10 a.m. Claims against the company must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Gilling & Douglas, on Wednesday, Aug. 11th, at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
K. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, August 5th, 1920.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

ON SALE
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1919.
With Index. Price \$7.50
On sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

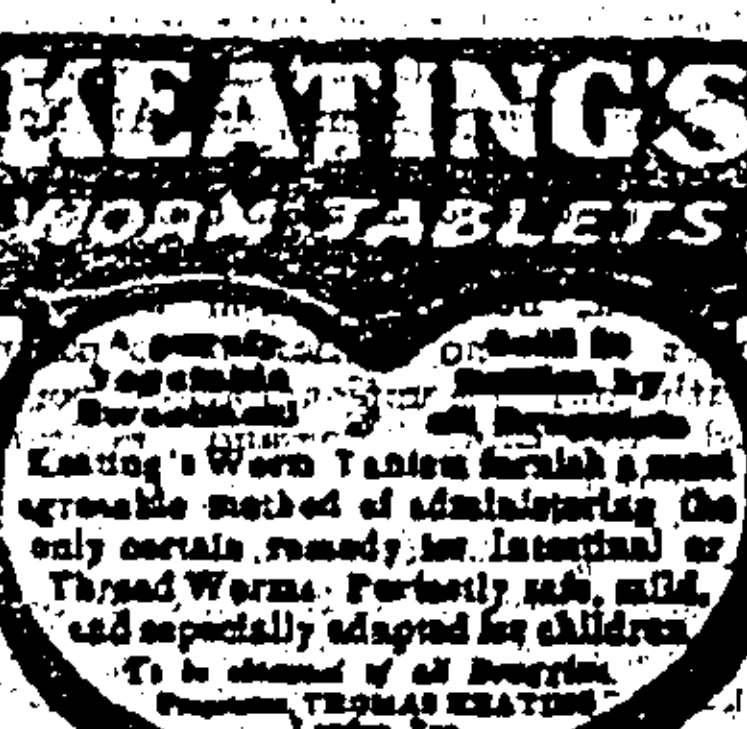


Know The Joy Of
A Beautiful Complexion
Hair And Hands
They may be yours if you make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations. The Soap cleanses and purifies, the Ointment soothes and heals redness, roughness, pimples, and dandruff. Soap 1 lb., Ointment 1 lb. 3d. and 2 lb. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. Newberry & Sons, Ltd., 27, Cannon Row, London. Also for trial orders with price.
Cuticura Soap shaves with ease.

A Good Medicine

According to one of the wise old thinkers of the past, possesses two important qualities. "It restores us our health when we lose it" and "it preserves our health while we have it." Probably no popular medicine possesses these two qualities in greater measure than Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills restore and also preserve the health. They are excellent to take when the system is run-down and in need of a gentle restorative. Beecham's Pills act upon and through the organs of digestion, the regular and harmonious working of which is of the first importance. They speedily correct irregularities and restore healthy conditions. It has been abundantly proved that the occasional use of this well-known medicine will go far to maintain the general health in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good health therefore, by taking that good medicine.

Beecham's Pills.
BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages.
In boxes, 1 lb. 3d., 2 lb. 6d., 1 lb. 1/2 and 2 lb.



MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Indigestion, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, Biliousness, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all other ailments arising from impure blood and indigestion. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is recommended by the highest medical authorities. It is sold in boxes of 1 lb. 3d., 2 lb. 6d., 1 lb. 1/2 and 2 lb.

GRIMAULT'S
SYRUP
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION

CABLES.

(Continued from page 5.)

EARLIER CABLES.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BURN THE LOT.

AMERICAN SHIPPERS' ADVICE ABOUT WOODEN FLEET.

New York, August 5th.

It transpires that the Government's much-advertised fleet of wooden-merchant-ships, built during the war at a cost of \$50,000,000, lies rotting in various harbours. American shippers advocate burning the lot to save the cost of maintenance as they are totally unable to compete with steel vessels.

AMERICA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SENATOR HARDING CRITICISES COVENANT.

Marion (Ohio), August 5th.

Senator Harding, addressing a meeting, opposed the surrender of nationality to internationalism, and said it was an accepted principle that no authority other than that of Congress could declare war for the United States. He continued, "Why make a Covenant that would violate the good faith of nations. Suppose, under Article X, an armistice was agreed upon, and Congress declined to respond. Then, the executive would be called to carry on the war without constitutional authority, or we should prove our complete compact to be no more than a scrap of paper. We are on the side both of safety and honour, and hold for ourselves the decision of our obligations to the world."

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

VISCOUNT BUXTON'S APPOINTMENT.

London, August 5th.

It is officially announced that His Majesty the King has appointed Viscount Buxton to be Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in succession to Lord Lansdowne, who resigned on grounds of ill-health.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

BRITISH LOSSES IN ARAB ATTACK.

London, August 5th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said that the column attacked by the Arabs at Hilla had been sent out to prevent the spread of disaffection northward. It was attacked while returning. The losses, in addition to casualties, included 1 field-gun, 7 ammunition waggon, 19 Lewis guns, and 50 transport carts. Though it might not be assumed that all those reported missing had been killed, possibly many casualties were heavy casualties.

MEXICAN FERMENT.

GENERAL CANTU'S FIRST STEP IN REBELLION.

San Diego, August 6th.

The first definite act of hostility in General Cantu's rebellion occurred at Ensenada where Cantu's forces seized the Mexican patrol ship Tecate, shooting the captain and some members of the crew, and arresting the others.

PANAMA CANAL.

RECORD TRAFFIC FOR YEAR.

Washington, August 6th.

It is stated that 2,475 commercial craft, aggregating 8,500,000 tons, passed through the Panama Canal during the year ended June 30th. This constitutes a record.

PILGRIM FATHERS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REQUEST REGARDING TRICENTENARY.

Washington, August 5th.

President Wilson has issued a proclamation requesting the celebration throughout the United States of the tricentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on December 6th, and recommending that the day may be fittingly observed.

AMERICA'S TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN.

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF DECLARATION OF WAR.

New York, August 5th.

Mr. Dolier, the National Commander of the American Legion of War Veterans organization, has cabled to Earl Kitching and Earl Beatty a tribute to British valour on the occasion of the anniversary of the declaration of war, saying: "When we contemplate what would have been the State of affairs in the world to-day, had not Britain acted as she did, the trials and difficulties of the present hour sink into comparative insignificance."

LYONS SILK MARKET.

WIRELESS THROWN OPEN TO MERCHANTS.

London, August 6th.

The Times Paris correspondent says that, in order to improve the Lyons silk market, traders are requested to use the Lyons wireless station for the transmission of daily prices.

ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1920.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, CORREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS

SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP- PINES, BORNEO, Etc.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate Guides for the Traveller, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, etc.

The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the Trade of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo—Containing nearly 9,000 pages, \$11.00. Directory only, pp. 1,400, \$7.00.

The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformity in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

Besides the usual Alphabetical List of Firms the Directory gives the CLASSIFIED LISTS of TRADES and PROFESSIONS at the larger Commercial Centres.

The

ALPHABETICAL LIST of RESIDENTS in the Far East contains the names of over 30,000 FOREIGNERS.

arranged, with the Initials as well as the Surnames, in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

THE MAPS AND PLANS

the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent map-makers in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Seals of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures and other Commercial Information.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY though condensed in every possible manner contains every year more pages and now numbers nearly 9,000.

It is published at the Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

The Directories and Descriptions are of:—

CHINA,

Peking.	Soochow.	Canton.
Nientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Poitalho.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chinwangao.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kowkiang.	Shamui.
Antung.	Iankow.	Koumoo.
Manchuria.	Yochow.	Nanning.
Trade Cities.	Yantai.	Wuchow.
Newchwang.	Chang.	K'ichuan.
Dairen.	Huangking.	Peking.
Port Arthur.	Ningpo.	Hohai.
Chifu.	Wanchow.	Longchow.
Wellsui.	Santa.	Mengzi.
Mukden.	Fochow.	Hokow.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Siam.
Harbin.	Kirin.	Changsha.
Swatow.	Lungkow.	Huehnan.
Lungchingchen.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kobe.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tsushima.
Tyogo.	Hakodate.	Asping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamori.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostok.	Nikolajevsk.
Choson.	

SEoul.

Shanghai.

Kusan.

Hongkong and its Dependencies, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, and the Straits Settlements.

Manila.

Sarawak.

British North Borneo.

BANGKOK.

Malay States.

Perak.

Negri Sembilan.

Kalantan.

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

Batavia.

Soerabaya.

East Coast of Sumatra.

We sell and stock
the very best

CIGARS
Egyptian Cigarettes
Virginia Cigarettes
Smoking Tobacco
Smokers' Requisites

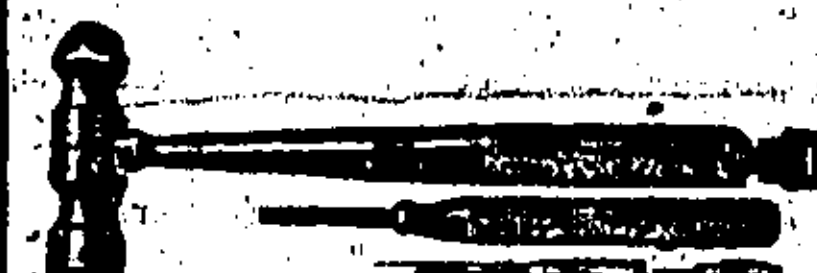
at Moderate Prices.

Call and inspect our stocks.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,

NO. 19, ICE HOUSE STREET,

Telephone 3559.



JUST ARRIVED.

A FURTHER STOCK OF
MOST USEFUL TOOLS
FOR MOTORISTS.



UNION ENGINEERING

CO., LTD.,

York Building,

Chater Road.

"IDEAL" THE CREAM SUBSTITUTE



IDEAL
ICE CREAM

PUDDINGS, DRESSINGS, Etc.

PACKED BY

NESTLE'S

OBTAINABLE FROM

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

25 cts. per tin.



RHINOHYD
FOR MOTOR HOODS
THE Exact Material used by
BRITISH WAR OFFICE for
their WATERPROOF COVERS
ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS
AGRICULTURAL
SHEETS
D. JOHNSTON, 173/175, Shaftesbury Avenue,
W.C.2 LONDON, ENGLAND.

THEATRE ROYAL, THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

In a season of the Latest and Greatest of
London and New York Successes

THURSDAY	"A PAIR OF QUEENS" A farce in 3 acts. By Fred Jackson. The First Time in Hongkong.
FRIDAY	"THE 13th CHAIR" BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
SATURDAY	LAST NIGHT "THE MAN WHO CAME BACK" This play is at present creating a furore in London.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

(1238)

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK

via Panama Canal.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... on or about 12th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S. "HUNGARIA" ... on or about 31st August.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE
PORTS.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO

S.S. "PILSNA" ... on or about 11th August at Daylight.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" ... on or about 6th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" ... on or about 3rd October.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU" ... sailing on or about 14th Aug.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 27th Aug.

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU" ... sailing on or about 14th Sept.

For JAVA

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 29th Aug.

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU" ... sailing on or about 14th Sept.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 5th Oct.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIYUN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading for SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA.

In conjunction with the

INDOCHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

connecting with

S.S. "UMONA" sailing from CALCUTTA ... on or about 30th August.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents

110

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(KILMER & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"BIRMINGHAM CITY" ... via Suez ... 27th Aug.

"NINGBOH" ... via Suez ... 8th Sept.

"CITY OF DUNKER" ... via Suez ... 20th Sept.

* calls also at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

REISS & CO., CANTON.

114

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
15,000 tons 10,000 tons 11,000 tons

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Aug. 18th. Sept. 24th. Aug. 28th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Prince's Buildings, 105, Queen Street.

Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1934. Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agent 2161.

ARE PUBLIC SCHOOLS A FAILURE?

DR. BURGE'S CRITICISM.

REPUTATIONS BY MANY
HEADMASTERS.

Headmasters of Public Schools who have disowned the Bishop of Oxford's recent criticism of our public school system are, in the main, disposed to say that he is wrong. The Bishop, who as Dr. Burge was Head of Repton in 1900 and Head of Winchester from 1901 to 1911, said the other day, at a meeting of the Church Managers and Teachers' Association:—
"What a shame it is that an English public school boy should leave school and not know something about Australia of the rudiments of commerce; that he should go into business and know nothing of bookkeeping; that he should find himself on the Continent and not be able to speak at least two foreign languages; that he should go out into the world and know nothing of the structure of his own body, of anatomy, and physiology; that he should be ignorant of mathematical astronomy, and so on."
LONDON.

The Headmaster of an old foundation in London, seen by a representative of the *Morning Post*, said:—
"I am too old a friend of Dr. Burge to care to enter into a controversy with him. But the suggestion that boys leave public schools knowing nothing is too cheap to need answering. It is untrue. I do not believe in over-specialisation. Our teaching is in the direction of turning out boys of the right type—boys who can think and act for themselves. Lately and for the first time we have asked the Board of Education to inspect us—not for a grant, by the way—and the Board have asked why we are teaching bookkeeping on the Modern side. I agree that it is unnecessary, but we do teach it."
The Headmaster of another London Public School in the Bishop of Oxford's criticism with a declaration that he deplored it. How is it (he asked) that directly a man leaves the teaching profession, on which he has left his mark, and assumes sleeve and lawn, he offers such criticisms? The fact is the public schools are producing the best of brain and brawn. The war proved it.

"WHAT IS A FAIR WAGE?"
Sir John McClure, Head of Mill Hill, thought the best answer to the Bishop was that of Dr. Gow: "The ideal which I have in my mind as a teacher, the ideal to which I am conducting, as well as I can, every boy in my charge, is the supreme importance of accuracy." Sir John proceeded:—
"Was it true that boys left the public school without knowing 'something about Australia' the rudiments of commerce? Speaking for his own school it certainly was not. All forms below the Sixth had two geography lessons a week. On the Modern side they had commercial education. As to two modern languages—to speak them as experts—he thought that was more than the average boy could manage. Every boy in the Lower School had to do one language, and on the classical side Latin as well. For instance, in the majority of cases, those who were able, however, in the Middle School took French, Latin, and either Greek, German, or Spanish. Quite a number at that stage did so."

More is being done, proceeded Sir John, than the Bishop is aware of. We encourage the boys to read in their spare time in all sorts of directions. Boys in the Sixth have to do an essay each week on "What is a just wage?" For instance, the other day, I don't know, I thought it just as well to let them think it out. Now to write on these subjects boys have to read and to think.

HARROW AND MARLBOROUGH.
An authority at Harrow School, invited to express his views on the Bishop's criticism, said:—
"So far as Harrow boys are concerned, it is certainly not true that they leave 'with no knowledge of Australia and without rudiments of commerce.' The Headmaster of Marlborough, dealing with various points raised in the Bishop's criticism, said:—
"At Marlborough a boy can take geography to an advanced stage, and then a special course of it in the Fifth Form. He can also specialise in modern languages, and can on reaching the Fifth specialise in chemistry, biology, and botany. For a good many years Marlborough has had an astronomical society, such as is frequently found in the Sixth Form in many schools. If he wishes, a boy can learn bookkeeping, but as a general rule business houses prefer that their subject should not be taught at school, since no one general method is adopted in all businesses."

SHREWSBURY AND UPPINGHAM.
The comment of the Headmaster of Shrewsbury was brief. While he recognised the Bishop's competence to express an opinion, his view was that the great danger was of education becoming too vocational.
The Rev. R. H. Owen, Headmaster of Uppingham, said:—
"The Bishop laments the ignorance of elementary science which the average Public School boy shows. But does he realise that there are many Public Schools where general science forms part of the curriculum of every form? Headmasters are not notoriously ignorant of science, but their very ignorance has resulted in good, in that it has made many of them determine that the boys who pass through their hands shall not go out into the world as ignorant of the common facts of life as they were themselves when they left school."

A GOLF TRAGEDY.
My Phyllis swore with such success,
She drove and pitched, that I should see,
Having at last come out to tea,
A round of linked love-lines.

Love bade me mark the dainty dress,
The pretty air of artistry.
My Phyllis wore.
She swung her driver consciously,
The twinkling pill, winked at me,
Then trickled off five feet or less.
My Phyllis swore!

—E. B. O. in the *Morning Post*.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 9th at 11.14—No returns from Japan and Weihaiwei.

Pressure has increased slightly at Shanghai, and decreased slightly elsewhere; it remains lowest over S. China. A depression is indicated in the vicinity of Naha, but in the absence of returns from the Loochoo Islands, this lacks confirmation.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 30-day, 0.01 inches. Total since January 1st, 73.51 inches against an average of 56.12 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy; occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	(The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Loochoos	No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AUGUST 9TH, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.	29.71	88	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kyushu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lahigakijima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changchun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.65	92	82	SE	2 b	—
Outziff	—	29.61	78	86	SE	2 b	—
Sharp Peak	7 a.	29.65	88	80	SE	1 b	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	—	29.67	77	88	SW	1 a	—
Taihu	—	29.66	79	80	SW	2 a	—
Taiwan	—	29.60	75	—	—	—	—
Koshu	—	29.61	81	—	—	—	—
Koshu	—	29.58	81	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	—	29.59	79	—	—	—	—
Canton	—	29.59	82	87	SE	4 a	—
Hongkong	—	29.60	82	89	SW	3 a	—
Gap Rock	—	29.60	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	29.58	81	94	SW	1 a	—
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hohow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	7 a.	29.63	82	61	SE	2 a	—
Tourane	—	29.62	84	—	—	—	—
Cape James	—	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Aperti	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	—	29.74	89	84	WSW	4 a	—
Manila	—	29.74	79	87	SE	3 a	—
Legaspi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	—	29.79	81	80	W	4 a	—
Surigao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guan	—	29.29	78	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.	29.79	82	87	SW	2 b	—

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, by day, sky, detached cloud, or drizzling rain, fog, g g, rain, hail, lightning, or snow, or thunder, or visibility, or dew.
7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 9th.

	Previous On Date	On Date	At
	Day	at 2 p.m.	at 8 p.m.
Barometer	29.61	29.60	29.67
Temperature	88	81	87
Humidity	74	89	76
Wind Direction	SW	WSW	SW
Force	3	3	3
Weather	—	—	0.01
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 8th ... 87

Lowest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 82

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 10th to 16th, 1920.

	HIGH WATER.	LOW WATER.
Day of Month	H'kong Standard Time.	H'kong Standard Time.
Tues. 10	5 20	11 27
Wed. 11	6 21	10 39
Thurs. 12	7 20	9 50
Fri. 13	8 15	9 01
Satur. 14	9 14	8 12
Sun. 15	10 17	7 23
Mon. 16	11 24	6 34

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

RANDAKAN	"HINSANG" ... Tues. 10th Aug. Noon
STRAITS & JAVA	"CHUNSAUNG" ... Tues. 10th Aug. 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"YUENSANG" ... Wed. 11th Aug. 8 a.m.
MANILA	"HOPSAUNG" ... Fri. 13th Aug. 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HOPSAUNG" ... Sun. 15th Aug. 11 a.m.
STRAITS & CALUTTA	"LAISANG" ... Tues. 17th Aug. 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta via Swatow, Hongkong and Shanghai, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, calling at both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG"

will be despatched on, or about Aug. 18th, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading (Transshipment at Singapore) to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

JAVA SERVICE

The s.s. "CHUNSAUNG" will be despatched on or about August 10th, 1920, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA.

Cargo accepted for RANGKON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and CALCUTTA (via Singapore) at current rates of freight.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 216

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENARIFFE"	11th Aug.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	16th Aug.
"GLENARY"	30th Aug.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M/V "GLENARIFFE"	about 11th Aug.	GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.
M/V "GLENARVOY"	29th Aug.	LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
S/S "GLENARVOY"	8th Sept.	LONDON & ANTWERP.
M/V "GLENARIFFE"	middle of September	GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	End of Sept.	GENOA & LONDON.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

(The Glen Line, Ltd.)

AGENTS: The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Owners of "Shire" Line

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

FOR HAVANA AND NEW YORK
via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, KILGON BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent"ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON ... "KANSAS" ... 10th Sept.
LONDON ... "SWAZI" ... 30th Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 10th Aug.	10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUAN"	On 10th Aug.	Noon
WHAPOO, CHEKPOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEIOW"	On 10th Aug.	4 P.M.
HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"WUHO"	On 11th Aug.	8 A.M.
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"HUPEH"	On 12th Aug.	8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 12th Aug.	Noon

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wooning.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 33.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

"HAI LOONG"	... (Occupying 8 to 10 Days) ...	TUESDAY, 10th Aug.	at 2 P.M.
"HAI LOONG"	... (Capt. J. S. Thomson) ...	FRIDAY, 13th Aug.	at 2 P.M.
"HAI LOONG"	... (Capt. W. O. Farnsworth) ...	TUESDAY, 17th Aug.	at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaise Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.,
General Manager.LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Don L. W. ...	Amoy	Elizav	Assor.
S.S. WEST HIKI	... Aug. 21st.	S.S. WEST MONTOR	... Aug. 12th.
S.S. VINITA	... Sept. 12th.	S.S. WEST HIKI	... Aug. 25th.
S.S. WEST HIKTON	... Oct. 7th.	S.S. VINITA	... Sept. 18th.
		S.S. WEST HIKTON	... Oct. 10th.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment en-route. Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office—Los Angeles, Cal. Hongkong Office—Prince Building, Canton Rd. Tel. No. 1023.

Branch Office—Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON

General Agent for South China

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	5,300	14th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	14th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	9,000	15th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,400	26th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	9,000	14th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Aug.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta
----------	-------	-----------	-----------------------------

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Aug.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
-----------	-------	-----------	--

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"PLASSY"	7,400	12th Aug. D'light	Shanghai only.
"JAPAN"	6,100	13th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KHIVA"	9,000	17th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"APCAR APCAR"	4,500	17th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"MADRAS"	7,000	26th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

Tickets Interchangeable. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Outlets are fitted with Electric Fans. No charges. Passengers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon of the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU"	... (Call Marseilles) ...	Tuesday, 7th Sept.
"ATLAS MARU"	...	Saturday, 25th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU"	...	Friday, 12th Aug.
"ORIGAMI MARU"	...	Thursday, 9th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"SIAM MARU"	...	Monday, 23rd Aug.
"LUZON MARU"	...	Tuesday, 24th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHISEI MARU"	...	Wednesday, 1st Sept.
---------------	-----	----------------------

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service, taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUHAKI MARU"	...	Friday, 25th Sept.
---------------	-----	--------------------

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU"	...	Saturday, 21st Aug.
---------------	-----	---------------------

SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS.

"BORNEO MARU"	...	Wednesday, 1st Sept.
---------------	-----	----------------------

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Ocean Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU"	...	Thursday, 9th Sept.
-----------------	-----	---------------------

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

JAPAN PORTS—Mitsui, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"MADEIRA MARU"	...	Monday, 30th August.
----------------	-----	----------------------

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—Three steamers:

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. Wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU"	...	Sunday, 15th August.
----------------	-----	----------------------

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"BORNEO MARU"	...	Thursday, 15th August.
---------------	-----	------------------------

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TENYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 12th.
SEINTO MARU	22,000	Aug. 12th.
PERIA MARU	9,000	Sept. 8th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 17th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Sept. 30th.
		Oct. 12th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALIN, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Through by TRANS-ANDAL ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANYO MARU	13,500	Sept. 9th.
SEITO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building,

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

[35]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 17th Aug.
	"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000	On or about 4th Sept.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"AMAZON" 10,000	On or about 20th Aug.
---	-----------------	-----------------------

Telephone 740.

Acting Agent



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

(calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CITY OF SIEMANE" ... About Aug. 19th.

For PORTLAND direct.

(calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"COAXET" ... About Aug. 22nd.

For SAN FRANCISCO and SEATTLE.

"ELKTON" ... About Aug. 11th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Manxton.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

SE "VENEZUELA" ... Aug. 11th.

ALSO

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Genoa, and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

Hotel Manxton,

Cable Address "BO'ANO."

Telephone 141.

